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Viewing cable 10NEWDELHI287, SCENESETTER FOR CODEL KERRY'S VISIT TO INDIA

If you are new to these pages, please read an introduction on the [structure of a cable](#) as well as how to [discuss them](#) with others. See also the [FAQs](#)

Understanding cables

Every cable message consists of three parts:

- The top box shows each cable's unique reference number, when and by whom it originally was sent, and what its initial classification was.
- The middle box contains the header information that is associated with the cable. It includes information about the receiver(s) as well as a general subject.
- The bottom box presents the body of the cable. The opening can contain a more specific subject, references to other cables ([browse by origin](#) to find them) or additional comment. This is followed by the main contents of the cable: a summary, a collection of specific topics and a comment section.

To understand the justification used for the classification of each cable, please use this [WikiSource](#) article as reference.

Discussing cables

If you find meaningful or important information in a cable, please link directly to its unique reference number. Linking to a specific paragraph in the body of a cable is also possible by copying the appropriate link (to be found at the paragraph symbol). Please mark messages for social networking services like Twitter with the hash tags **#cablegate** and a hash containing the reference ID e.g. **#10NEWDELHI287**.

Reference ID	Created	Released	Classification	Origin
10NEWDELHI287	2010-02-11 13:07	2011-08-30 01:44	SECRET	Embassy New Delhi

Appears in these articles:

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/the-india-cables/india-and-neighbours/article2043148.ece>

VZCZCXYZ0007
OO RUEHWEB

DE RUEHNE #0287/01 0421307
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
O 111307Z FEB 10
FM AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9500
INFO RUEHIL/AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD PRIORITY 6668
RUEHBUL/AMEMBASSY KABUL PRIORITY 4884

Thursday, 11 February 2010, 13:07

S E C R E T NEW DELHI 000287

SIPDIS
EO 12958 DECL: 02/10/2020
TAGS PREL, PTER, ECON, SENV, AF, PK, IN
SUBJECT: SCENESETTER FOR CODEL KERRY'S VISIT TO INDIA
Classified By: A/DCM Uzra Zeya. Reasons: 1.4(B, D).
1. (S) Summary: You will find an Indian government that is more committed than ever to building a durable and wide ranging USG-GOI relationship with Pakistan

2. (S) The Indians understand our message about the importance of resuming a robust dialogue with Pakistan and the necessity of increased GOI support.
3. (C) PM Singh is taking a calculated political risk in pushing forward with an offer of talks with Pakistan. While there is a general recognition of the need for a new relationship with Pakistan, the Indian government is not yet ready to make a commitment to a new relationship with Pakistan.

4. (C) The reaction to the President's December 1 West Point speech announcing the way forward on Afghanistan drew guardedly positive support.
5. (U) India is proud of its own ongoing "development partnership" with post-Taliban Afghanistan that began in late 2001, and the GOI claims to be the only country to have provided such support.
6. (S) Indian support for Afghanistan's government is long-standing and motivated by a variety of reasons, not the least being Afghanistan's strategic importance to India.
7. (S) While India's assistance to Afghanistan has primarily focused on reconstruction and stabilization, there has also been limited military assistance.

8. (SBU) We have a true partner in the current Indian government led by Prime Minister Singh, but its capabilities are not without limits. The Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement is a key element of this relationship.

9. (SBU) India viewed the signing of the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement as an historic event and an essential part of the transformation of the relationship between the two countries.
10. (SBU) The Indian government made substantial progress on implementing commercial cooperation ahead of PM Singh's visit to Washington, though the Defense Relationship remains a challenge.

11. (SBU) The U.S.-India defense relationship has progressed rapidly since sanctions were removed in 2000 following India's 1998 nuclear test.
12. (SBU) Defense sales are growing quickly from roughly one billion USD in 2008, to over two billion so far this year. There is good potential for further growth in defense sales.

13. (SBU) The U.S.-India economic relationship, for decades practically nonexistent, has grown rapidly and has significant potential to expand.
14. (U) The United States is India's largest trading partner in goods and services and one of its largest foreign investors. Investment has surged in recent years.
15. (U) India was somewhat shielded from the global economic downturn due to its conservative central bank and SEC-equivalent restricting many foreign investments.
16. (SBU) The Indian economy continues to be one of the fastest growing economies in the world, even as the global slowdown and financial crunch nipped at its heels.
17. (U) The United States continues to have concerns about agricultural trade with India. The recently released Senate Finance Committee Report on Climate Change/Clean Energy highlights the need for a new relationship with India.

18. (SBU) The 16th Conference of Parties (COP-16) at Copenhagen marked a fundamental shift in India's climate change position. Minister of Environment and Forests, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, announced that India will lead the G-84 in the negotiations for a new global climate agreement.
19. (SBU) During the November visit of the Prime Minister, Secretary Clinton and her Indian counterpart signed an MOU to Enhance Cooperation on Climate Change.